SEPTEMBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2727.

# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1782.

WHEREAS BELTHASER STAUS, late of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, yeoman, deceaſed, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, ordered his eſtate to be ſold, and the money ariſing from the ſale thereof to be equally divided between his eight children, whereof four are living in and near the city of Philadelphia, and four abſent, namely two ſons FRANCIS JOSEPH and DANIEL, and two daughters SARAH and SUSANNA. The ſhares of which ſaid four abſent children he ordered to be put out, and continued at intereſt for the ſpace of ſeven years, to be claimed by the ſaid children or their legal repreſentatives in perſon, &c. And of his ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament he appointed Zacharias Endres, of the ſaid Northern Liberties, brewer, ſole Executor.

Now the ſaid Executor, in compliance with the ſpecial directions of the ſaid Teſtator, given him a few days before his deceaſe, has thought proper to give this PUBLIC NOTICE, hereby requiring the ſaid four abſent children of the Teſtator, or in caſe of the death of any of them, the children or guardians of the children of ſuch deceaſed, to make their claims to their reſpective ſhares. The ſaid Executor is informed that the ſaid Francis Joſeph Staus is by trade a ſkinner, and was ſome time Pay-maſter of the Britiſh troops in Eaſt-Florida; that the ſaid Daniel Staus was a Captain of a veſſel, and an inhabitant of the Iſland of Providence; that the ſaid Sarah had been married to one Andrew Lytel, and is now a widow, living ſomewhere in North-Carolina; and that the ſaid Suſanna was married to one Andrew Kehr, of the 21ſt regiment of Scotch Fuziliers, who, it is ſaid, is among the priſoners of General Burgoyne's army, now in Virginia.

All friends and acquaintances of the perſons concerned, ſeeing this advertiſement, are deſired to inform them thereof. The ſaid Executor will take particular care that the money happening to each child's ſhare may be recovered upon ſhort notice.

Philad. Sept. 5. † ZACHARIAS ENDRES.

## To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE real ESTATE of BELTHASER STAUS, lately deceaſed, being a Two-ſtory high brick HOUSE and LOT of LAND, the north-weſt corner of Third-ſtreet continued, and Wood-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on the ſaid Third-ſtreet 25 feet, and in length on Wood-ſtreet 201 feet; bounded northward by the Proprietaries ground, weſtward by ground late of Conrad Keehmle, ſouthward by the ſaid Wood-ſtreet, and eaſtward by the ſaid Third-ſtreet. The whole is to be ſold in ſeven lots or parcels, numbered weſtward from Third-ſtreet to Keehmle's ground.

No. 1, whereon the houſe ſtands, 25 feet on the Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, and 61 feet on the north ſide of Wood-ſtreet.

The reſt of the lots are fronting the ſaid Wood-ſtreet, each in depth 25 feet, to the Proprietaries ground.

No. 2, is in front 21 feet.

No. 3, 4 and 5, each 23 feet.

No. 6, is in front 22 feet:

And No. 7, is 28 feet on Wood-ſtreet, and 25 feet on the ſaid Keehmle's ground.

The vendue will be kept on the premiſes; and the terms of payment are, that one half of the purchaſe money be paid within three days after the vendue, and the other half in nine months with intereſt. Attendance will be given by

Sept. 5. † ZACHARIAS ENDRES, Executor.

## To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JACOB GRAFF, deceaſed, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the town of Lebanon, and county of Lancaſter,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated and being in the townſhip of Lebanon, and county aforeſaid, containing 200 acres of land. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS, and
PHILIP GREENEWALD, } Executors.

*Sept.* 18.

## THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain DAVID LEWIS, aged about 36 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, and of a fair complexion, left with the ſubſcriber a ſorrel HORSE to paſture, which ſaid horſe is proven to be the property of Adam Guthrie, of Cheſter county. I do hereby offer the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Lewis, and ſecure him in any goal in this State, ſo that he be brought to juſtice.

† JAMES ANDERSON.

## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN, the 20th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near the head of North-eaſt River, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a Negroe MAN, named Simon, but may perhaps change his name to Johnſon, this country born, is about 27 years of age, nearly 6 feet high, coarſe featured, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, ſhort made, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and a cloth cap the ſame colour of his coat; he was ſeen at Chriſtiana Bridge in company with ſome ſtraggling troops belonging to the French army, on his way, as is ſuppoſed, to New-York. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*Sept.* 12, 1782. ¶ SAMUEL MAFFITT.

## A PROCLAMATION.

*WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice; William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; Second Juſtice; John Evans, Eſq; Third Juſtice; and George Bryan, Eſq; Fourth Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the 4th day of July, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Goal Delivery at the Court houſe, in Newtown, for the county of Bucks, on Tueſday, the 1ſt of October next; NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; alſo all thoſe that will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or ſhall then be in the goal of ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and all others whom it may concern are deſired to take notice hereof and govern themſelves accordingly. Dated at Newtown, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1782.* GEORGE WALL, *Sheriff.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

## Public Notice is hereby given,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

*THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforeſaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's, on Tueſday the 8th day of October next: The Election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, at which places the Electors of the City and County are to chooſe*

*Two perſons for Sheriff,*

*Two for Coroner, and one Commiſſioner,*

*The County to elect one Councellor, and nine Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly,*

*And the City of Philadelphia one Counſellor, five Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, two Commiſſioners for the ſtreets, and two Wardens:*

*And the Conſtables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their reſpective wards and townſhips, on Saturday the 7th day of October next, to elect Townſhip and Ward Aſſeſſors, and Inſpectors, to attend in their reſpective diſtricts at the ſaid General Election; which Inſpectors, when met, are to chooſe for each diſtrict three fit perſons for Judges of Election.*

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Sept. 12, 1782.

*N. B. To prevent diſorder, it is earneſtly recommended to the Electors to have their tickets properly folded and endorſed.*

## TO BE SOLD,

### The following Plantations or Tracts of

Land, in the State of Maryland, with the dwelling-houſes, out-houſes, and improvements thereunto appertaining; being part of the eſtate of CHARLES HIGGINBOTHOM, late of Frederick county, in the ſaid State, deceaſed.

CHANCE, ſituated at the head of a branch of Codorus creek, containing 172 acres, more or leſs.

CHARLETON's FANCY, on the weſt ſide of Neal's meadow, on a draught of Anteatum, containing 100 acres.

DUTCH FOLLY, about three miles from a place called Saliſbury's Plains, below the plantation of George Caſtiner, containing 100 acres.

CHARLEMOUNT, within fifty perches to the eaſt of the Deep Spring, containing 300 acres; Part of Pike's Delight, 93 acres; Part of Alred's purchaſe, 8 acres; the whole containing 401 acres, in poſſeſſion of the Widow Helms, in Waſhington county.

Theſe lands, particularly thoſe in Waſhington county, are eſteemed equal in quality to the beſt in that government.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the draughts, and know the terms, by applying to THEOPHILUS GARDNER, of Philadelphia, who is furniſhed by the heirs with full power and authority to diſpoſe of them, and make indiſputable titles.

All perſons having demands on this Eſtate are requeſted to inform the ſaid Gardner thereof as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe indebted are deſired to pay.

†

Auguſt 8, 1782.

TAKEN this day from a man at William Clark's tavern, in Warrington townſhip, York county, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, A light grey MARE, about 14 hands high, 7 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder T E, ſhod all round, alſo an old Saddle, with a green pluſh houſing bound with leather, a pair of black leather Saddle-bags, and an old bag. The man was ſmall, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and made his eſcape. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. † WILLIAM CLARK.

## TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE BOY, 15 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox, and is regiſtered agreeable to law. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I INTEND offering myſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent Sheriff's time. I do ſollicit your Votes and Intereſt, to place me on the Return with him at the enſuing Election, which favor ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by Gentlemen,

Your Friend and humble Servant,

† THOMAS LEVIS.

*Bucks county, Sept.* 13, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 3d day of October next, at Newtown, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, bounded by the lands of Peter Blaker, Henry Wynkoop, Eſq; and others, containing about 30 acres of good land; late the property of John Blaker; ſeized and taken in execution, by ¶ GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

*Bucks county, Sept.* 13, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Teſtatam Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 3d day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Newtown, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Pennſbury Manor, adjoining the river Delaware, bounded by the lands of Joſeph Kirkbride, Eſq; and Thomas Riche, containing 300 acres (more or leſs) of excellent good land, and whereon is erected a dwelling-houſe, barn, orchards and bank meadow; it is the capital meſſuage and place reſerved out of the Manor aforeſaid by the firſt Proprietors of this State; late the property of Richard Penn, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution, by

¶ GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

*Bucks county, Sept.* 13, 1782.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 3d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Newtown, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, containing about 80 acres, of a good ſoil, bounded by the lands of Iſaac Bolton, Jonathan Clayton, and others, whereon is erected a good houſe, barn and ſtables, meadow and a large orchard, &c. late the property of James Evans; ſeized and taken in execution, by ¶ GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

*Bucks county, Sept.* 13, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 3d day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Newtown, a certain TRACT of LAND, ſituate in New-Britain townſhip, containing 163 acres in the whole, of a good ſoil, bounded by the lands of David Rees, Henry Derrach, Widow Finley, and others, whereon is erected a dwelling-houſe, barn, orchards, meadow, &c. late the property of William Borom; ſeized and taken in execution, by ¶ GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

*The unprovoked and illiberal attack made on a brother Printer in your paper of the 4th inſt. for a uſual liberty taken by the publiſhers of news-papers, to give the public ſuch anecdotes as occur reſpecting tranſactions in which the community are intereſted, have extorted the following remarks, which I hope will find a place in your impartial paper.*

CATO.

THAT men detected and diſappointed in a favourite political manœuvre ſhould be angry and abuſive, is no unuſual thing, but that they ſhould perſiſt and hazard further detection, favours little of that prudence and wiſdom which conſtitutes true political diſcretion. The growing intereſt of the diſaffected in our continental as well as internal ſyſtems, has for ſome time paſt given a juſt and general alarm to all whoſe activity in the revolution, has marked them out as objects of hatred and revenge: but with the true ſpirit of patriotiſm which has ever actuated them, they have ſuppreſſed their feelings leaſt they ſhould injure that cauſe to which they have devoted themſelves, for which they have hazarded life and ſacrificed fortune. But when the rumours of approaching peace began to ſpread, when public bodies were called on to expreſs their ſentiments on theſe great ſubjects, upon which their preſent happineſs, and the hopes of poſterity ſo eminently depend, their attention was naturally and fully excited.—The return of the tories from New York, their introduction into ſociety, and even into office and influence, tho' very unpleaſing, were trifles compared with their ſyſtematical and authoriſed reinſtatement in ſociety, with all its concurrent and ſubſequent rights.—This was the public temper on our internal tranſactions, on thoſe which proceeded from the Britiſh nation, a decided and even an indignant abhorrence was univerſally ſhewn to every propoſition however ſpecious which tended to a breach of national faith and honour. Peace and independence the great ends of the war were no longer deſirable when accompanied with the diſhonourable condition of treating ſeparately. Upon theſe points moſt of the neighbouring ſtates had declared themſelves in terms which left our enemies nothing to hope, or our friends to fear. It was the lot of this ſtate to have this buſineſs under conſideration with the addition of a clear and unequivocal declaration by the Britiſh commiſſioners that peace and independence were offered in the fulleſt confidence that there would be a reſtoration of all confiſcated property, and of courſe of all other property which had been alienated on any public ground.

In this ſtate of things what might have been reaſonably expected from a committee appointed to bring in reſolutions declaratory of the ſenſe of the aſſembly on the preſent ſituation of public affairs in Europe? Could it have been ſuppoſed that any ſet of men would have conſidered the matter partially—would have been explicit on one part of the letter from the commiſſioners of Britain, and been totally ſilent on the other part. What in this caſe would have been the juſt inference of Britain and all the world, but that the confidence of reſtoration of property was well founded, what other interpretation could be put on this criminal ſilence on a point of ſuch importance, and forming ſo material a part of that letter ſo ſolemnly publiſhed by Congreſs, for the information of their conſtituents? will the advocates for this ſilence ſay, that in conſidering the affairs of Europe the letter was to be diſregarded or did not fall within their inſtructions from the houſe? let us examine into this; theſe inſtructions were "to propoſe a ſett of reſolutions declaratory of the ſenſe of the houſe on the ſituation of public affairs in Europe:" the adopted reſolutions ſhew what theſe affairs were, viz. the negociations of peace announced by the truce bill of the Britiſh parliament and afterwards by the Britiſh commiſſioners. Theſe negociations included a conceſſion of the independence of America and a proſpect of a general peace "however not without the higheſt confidence that the loyaliſts ſhall be reſtored to their poſſeſſions, or a full compenſation made them for whatever confiſcations may have taken place." Could any men, of even the plaineſt underſtandings, ſuppoſe that this laſt ſentiment made no part of the buſineſs, when ſo directly expreſſed, and even compoſing ſo material a part of the very ſentence that it cannot be ſeparated without moſt unfairly garbling the letter?

If there are any ſuch men in the houſe, our legiſlative inſufficiency is indeed moſt deplorable. But tho' ſome few of the committee might be miſled by ſome of their more artful brethren the fact was, that a party in the houſe, who derive no ſmall ſupport from ſuch connections, took the alarm at any ſuch declarations which reſpected the confiſcated and proprietary eſtates, and ſome individuals applied to the member who intended to introduce it, to lay it aſide, which he as firmly refuſed.

We come now to the proceedings of the committee and the houſe, in which my regard to truth will oblige me to differ from Mr. B. in facts, and my regard to decency from the abuſive language of his remarks. As to the former, beſides the information of ſome of the moſt reſpectable members in the houſe, the circumſtances, ſome of which are artfully paſſed over in the narrative, evince the juſtice of the remarks made in the Freeman's Journal. The two eſſays laid before the committee, contained the ſame ſentiments with reſpect to peace and ſeparate negociations, with little difference but in the language and compoſition; and that which was rejected muſt have been mean indeed if it was inferior in thoſe points to that adopted by the houſe, but the rejected reſolves contained, beſides thoſe ſentiments, the additional ſenſe of the committee on the confiſcated and proprietary eſtates expreſſed nearly in the very words ſince publiſhed; and yet this candid well informed writer aſſerts that the two eſſays

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

From the New-York ROYAL GAZETTE, Sept. 10, 1782.

HOUSE of COMMONS. Tuesday, July 9.

GENERAL CONWAY thought it incumbent on him to touch upon an affair of importance, which respected the resignation of a certain right honourable gentleman lately high in office, the loss of whose services he, in common with the public, deeply lamented. He thought this a matter of the highest consequence to the public, and that they ought to be informed of every particular respecting it. For his part he did not care how much the world were acquainted with it. He would be as explicit as the nature of the business would admit of. As to the reason of his continuing in office, it was entirely in consequence of the same system of measures being continued as that when he and the honourable secretary (Mr. Fox) went into office was laid down. He knew of no difference. He did not know that it had been departed from in the smallest instance, or that it was meant to be done. If that should be the case, or appear to be in view, he pledged himself to the house, that he would not only resign, but from that very moment oppose the minister to the utmost of his power. At present, however, as he saw no departure from the system that was laid down, or any intention to depart from it, he did not think he ought to quit the office he held, or desert the ministers he had acted with.

The honourable gentleman said, it was nothing new for him to give an opinion on the American war. He had often spoken of it very fully, and he believed that gentlemen even to this day were quite undetermined upon it. For his part he had always considered the granting independence to America, as an evil that was forcing itself upon this country. At first he confessed he had been much against it, but various circumstances had occasioned him to alter his mind, and he was now convinced, that the granting the independence of America, was the only means of bringing about a peace with that country, and he understood that the present ministry were for granting the independence of it. If they were not, he was greatly mistaken; he did not pretend to the shining faculties and splended talents of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) but he did lay claim to a common understanding, and if he did know any thing at all, he certainly knew, that he was promoting, by his continuing in office, the independency of America. This, he thought ought to go abroad as soon and as fully as possible, for he thought it very material indeed, that the people of America should know, that the present ministry had the best intentions towards them.

The honourable gentleman thought the debate that had arisen upon the resignation of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) of such vast consequence, and of so serious a nature, that too much openness could not be used on the occasion. He would therefore state to the house, the articles which the present ministry subscribed to upon coming into office, which were five; and not one of which, he could venture to say, had in the least degree been departed from. The five articles were:

1st. That the independency of America should be made the basis of all negociation for a peace.

2d. That the independence of the thirteen states of North America, should be acknowledged in the mode of accomplishing or bringing about a peace with them.

3d. That a reform is necessary in the expenditure of public money, and all useless and unnecessary offices.

4th. That the misconduct of East-India delinquents should be enquired into.

5th. That though the prerogative of the crown should at all times be properly supported, a reform of the representation of the people is necessary, in order to make it the more agreeable to the constitution.

These, the right honourable gentleman said, were the articles which the ministry agreed to, and which, in his opinion, they would abide by. He therefore could not see any occasion for breaking up the administration. For his part, there were little niceties he did not look at, nor was he ever influenced by the thirst of power, and squabbles after titles and places, which others appeared so fond of. He acted from principle, without regard to any man, or set of men; and when the present minister should be found to deviate from the system laid down, he would no longer continue in administration. But at present, he did not know, that he had in any respect departed from the principles he held, and consequently that he ought not to give up the situation he held.

With regard to the division in the cabinet, which the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) had assigned as a principal cause for leaving the administration, he did not think it at all surprising that eleven men, of which the cabinet is formed, should sometimes differ in opinion; but with regard to the independence of America, he thought that they had always had one mind about it; and he did not, he declared to God, know that they had any ways departed from it. When he could with any reason suspect it, he would renounce the present minister, and henceforth attack him to the utmost of his power.

Mr. Fox rose, and began by observing, that during the long time he had sat in that house, he never rose with such a pressure on his mind, or in a situation so truly important to him. He had, however, two things that would uphold him; the one was, that what he had done had met the satisfaction of his own mind; and the other was, that there were those who were pleased to think he had done right, and concurred with him in the opinion he had of the present minister. This, he said, was but a secondary relief, but it was a very great one.

The honourable gentleman said, the right honourable gentleman had read a paper over as the articles of agreement between the ministers, that he never saw, or ever before heard of. He was very sure that when he was in office, no such article was agreed to as the independence of America, he meant the unconditional independence of America; and if the ministry had adopted it since he left them, he was very glad that his being out of office had induced them to do what they would never do while in office. The honourable gentleman and he, he said, had sometimes been together in opinion, and many times in opposition; but however much they might have differed in opinion, they had never before differed in point of fact. He had, indeed, stated to the house, that there were niceties which he could not see. The right honourable gentleman, he was very sure, had too much magnanimity of mind, too much generosity of disposition, and too much complaisance about him, to see little niceties that a minister might wish he should turn his eyes from. But what could he say of those niceties? He would tell the honourable gentleman, that what he termed niceties were in fact what he saw, as leading immediately to the destruction of this country. The honourable gentleman might possess a fine understanding, but whatever his ideas might be, he would tell him, that they were all nothing, unless they went into the minutiae of things. It was the minutiae of every thing that constituted its worth and excellence,

He had been charged by the honourable gentleman, with having betrayed a thirst after power, but in what manner had that appeared? He had determined to resign, not because he could not grasp as much power as he wished, but because he could not any longer act with his colleagues. That this was the case, and not that he had any improper ambition; he would appeal to the right honourable gentleman himself; for he was sure he would do him the justice to recollect and to admit, that the question about the independency of America was agitated in the cabinet before the death of the marquis of Rockingham, and that he had actually signified his intentions of resigning before that very unfortunate event took place. He again appealed to the right honourable gentleman, that he had intimated his resolution to resign, before the death of the marquis of Rockingham was known, and even on the very day when there was great reason to hope he would live. He therefore could not be suspected of resigning from any disappointed views of being first lord of the treasury. He considered himself as possessing the confidence of the people, and if he had continued in administration, he should have most shamefully abused it, for the people of England would have thought every thing was going right, whereas he knew nothing was doing but what tended to the destruction of the country. The people had sent him into the ministry as their watchman, and he had thought it his duty to let them know the danger they were in.

He was willing to allow the right honourable gentleman every praise that was his due, and he was certainly equal to any man for the purity of his intentions; but at the time he said this, if any one should ask him who, of all the men that ever lived, had done his country most mischief, he would say the honourable gentleman. He then went into a history of his political life, which he treated with an equal degree of ridicule and contempt. In the year 1766, he came in with the noble marquis, whose loss had been so much lamented, and when that administration he formed was supplanted by the administration, that brought this country to the brink of destruction, the honourable gentleman joined it, and continued with it till he saw that they were no longer to be supported. In the same manner the honourable gentleman came into administration with the late marquis on the 27th of March last, and has since joined the very men that have superceded his ministry, and who mean to pursue a system of measures they had uniformly opposed. He doubted not but that the right honourable gentleman's stay with those men would be of a very short duration, and that he would, before long, be glad to make his retreat from them. He should not, therefore, be angry with him and his friends, that they were erecting a fortress, in which he might take shelter when he should find himself, as he trusted he would before long, obliged to fly from those men he was acting with and supporting, in the same way he did the administration that before supplanted the noble marquis's administration.

The honourable gentleman said, he had always considered himself a person that house could send into administration as one in whom they could confide; and while he continued in it, it would be very natural for them to consider every thing right. As he could not be of that opinion, and as his being in office would mislead the public, he had no other way in which to shew himself an honest man, but to resign. Nay, had any one individual elector of the city, he had the honour to represent, asked his opinion of the ministry, he could not have given such a one of them, as would have justified his continuing in office. He declared upon his honour, that he had no private motion for his conduct. He always had, and always would act upon public grounds. Had he not given proof of his public spirit? Was it nothing to give up a splendid situation? A most lucrative office; and extensive patronage? To say that he had no ambition, or that it was a matter of indifference to him, whether he was poor or rich, would be highly ridiculous, and what he would not affect. He had his ambition as well as other men, and also his desires of wealth; but these he had relinquished to the more pleasing impulse of an honest mind. The emoluments of his office had been rather convenient to one who had not a large fortune to boast of, and his situation was highly acceptable to him, because it enabled him to oblige those he loved and respected, and who had served him most disinterestedly. The honourable gentleman again returned to general Conway, and amongst a variety of observations of the most cutting nature, said, that if he had a thousand ideas, he would sacrifice them again and again, to the being well with those for whom he conceived a partiality.

The honourable gentleman drew a comparison between the late noble marquis, and the present first lord of the treasury, and was of opinion, that it would by no means tell to the disadvantage of the former. He reprobated and derided the idea of the present minister continuing in power, and doubted not but that the time would shortly come, when those who did not see as he did, would behold the folly and wickedness of the present system. He knew that every influence would be used, and he knew that influence was great; but he knew they had not the confidence of the people, and that they would never be able to pass themselves upon the public as the ministry lord Rockingham formed, but would be properly known, as being of the very same complexion as the old ministry; whose misconduct had undone us.

He took notice of the honourable gentleman's assertion, that the king was at liberty to appoint his own minister, and did not mean to dispute the right, but he had at the same time a right to resign; that right he had exercised, not from any personal consideration, but because he had the confidence of the house when he went into administration, and was thereby bound in honour not to stay any longer in it than while he could approve of its measures. He replied to the observation, that it was not extraordinary, that when the cabinet consisted of eleven men, there should be a difference of opinion. This he said would happen with any body of men; but what he meant by a divided cabinet was, that it was well known that the members of it would vote differently from each other before they came to business.

The honourable gentleman concluded by observing, that the present minister had not the confidence of the people; and that the honourable general would leave him, after he had afflicted him, perhaps, in all the harm he could do his country.

[During the time Mr. Fox was delivering his speech, of which we have been only able to give a very imperfect idea, the house was profoundly silent, and the cry of hear! hear! more loud and frequent than we ever remember to have heard them.]

General Conway affected to take all the strictures on his abilities and conduct, such as they were, which came from the honourable gentleman, in good part. He regreted the assistance and countenance of his late friends with great sincerity. But their resignation on this occasion he could not help censuring, as inimical to the prosperity of those measures in which this country is at present so fatally and deeply engaged. The honourable gentleman over the way, he said, was incapable of misunderstanding or misrepresenting what fell from him, yet certainly he had stated fairly and distinctly the great and leading objects for the accomplishment of which the administration under the late marquis of Rockingham was formed. And these objects, he affirmed, were still the avowed and invariable objects of the present. He might be mistaken, or misled, or deceived, as the best and wisest of men often were; but he was sure his intentions were honourable, as they had always been undisguised. His head or his judgment might err, as he was sensible of its weakness in a thousand instances; but he would boldly, publicly, and on all occasions, answer for his heart. He might not have expressed himself so clearly, accurately, or guardedly, perhaps, but he was not conscious of qualifying, much less of altering any of his well known sentiments on these topics. That independence to the thirteen states of North-America was to be the basis of all our negociations with them. That they were to be treated as independent in the very mode of carrying on these negociations. That a large and substantial reform in every branch of the public expenditure, and that the undue influence of the crown in this house was to be circumscribed---were certainly the ground work for public principles, on which the new arrangement as well as the preceding one was avowedly established.---It was on this conviction, and this alone, he pledged himself to give it all the support and assistance he could. The moment the least symptoms of departing from these struck him, he would undoubtedly follow his honourable friend's example. He would not think his honour or his conscience safe in deviating from this broad and beaten ground of politics in the least. He was obliged to the honourable gentleman for his kind and very flattering opinion; but he did not think himself altogether liable to the censure implied in the compliment, so handsomely paid him. He was for public measures, not men. While the former were pure, were stamped with the public advantage, it was indifferent to him who had the power. He had no object but one. He trusted his actions were guided solely and always by the public good. And whoever accorded with him in facilitating this great end, was entitled, in his opinion, by every possible tie to his countenance. For the merits of the late first lord of the treasury, he had the most serious esteem. His personal and social qualities and accomplishments were as valuable and exemplary, as they were uniform and rare. But why degrade the living by an ill timed compliment to the dead. The earl of Shelburne was not the less respectable that his predecessor was a man of uncommon worth. No. There was an instance of merit in lord Shelburne that it was but justice to mention to the house. His lordship, so far from renewing the old exploded politics, had been able to convince his royal master, that a declaration of American independence was, from the situation of the country and the necessity of the case, the wisest and most expedient measure that government, from the pressure of present circumstances, could possibly adopt. This he observed was a satisfactory reason to his mind, that nothing less than such a measure, it its utmost latitude, was certainly meant by the cabinet. And while he had this confidence in the integrity and candour of ministers, sorry as he was to differ from his honourable friend, the duty he owed to his country, to his king, and to his constituents, made it impossible for him to do otherwise.

Mr. Fox said, a few things had just fallen from the right honourable gentleman, which he could not pass unnoticed. To the political creed which had been read before the house with so much solemnity, he was no party. It was a paper he had never till then either seen or heard. The subject of it was certainly not unknown to him though the terms in general were. This was a system digested by himself, and now held out to the public as adopted by his majesty's counsel. It was now a week since he had the honour to be one of the number. A general conversion may have been lately wrought on them. They were not be asserted, agreed on any such system, while he knew them. To bring them unanimously to some such specific and decisive point, he had laboured ardently and assiduously with them, both individually and collectively considered, but all to no purpose. It was therefore some satisfaction to him at least, that his absence had brought that about which his presence could not. This alone was sufficient to justify his resignation to all the world. What was an honest man to do, who found himself situated as he was? He had avowed principles in this place to his friends, to his constituents, to the nation at large, with which he deemed their existence, as a great and a respectable state, inseparable. Was it ever conceived or expected, that he could continue in a reponsible department of state, and be answerable in his place in this house, for those that were foreign to his heart, and in his opinion hostile to the best interests of the empire? He trusted the public, and all who knew his habits of thinking and acting, had a better opinion both of his understanding and his heart.---It was in fact a conduct to which he was not equal. His honourable friend was indifferent who were the men, while the measures were unquestionably good. What was this but entrusting every thing at random, and depending on events to justify a manifest treachery to the cause we have espoused. The honourable gentleman, he said, was welcome in this, as in every other case, to judge for himself, but he should not judge for him. He would not relinquish his own judgment, especially in matters which he had so often and carefully revolved in his own mind, to any in whom he had not the fullest and most unbounded confidence. This was not in his power, as things were at present circumstanced. The person presiding at the treasury board was not of a description to command that faith, which in such a predicament was wanted, was indispensable. This breach is on a public, not on a personal or narrow ground. His mind might see things on a less broad and comprehensive scale than the honourable gentleman, but he was answerable only for his own feelings and convictions. These might incline him to be less credulous, and fill him with more jealousies than his honourable friend was liable to entertain. But he did not pretend either to censure or defend the constitution of his mind. It was enough for him that his conscience did not upbraid him with acting dishonourably, or disingenuously. But he would say this must have been the case, had he not done what he did. He was impelled to take this step by every consideration that could operate on the heart and feelings of an honest man. The honourable gentleman might, but he could not regard, without emotion or concern, who took the lead in his majesty's councils. He deemed it a great and national object, and consequently of infinite moment to every individual, but much more so to a member of parliament; and still more so to one of his majesty's cabinet ministers. Their honor, their duty, and every thing dear to them was at stake. What! had he and his friends laboured so long and assiduously to destroy a system, which it was now meanly, but abortively, attempted to make them accessary in reviving? And must not they see the trick that is meant to be played on them without blame? Were they censurable for detecting an artifice with which the strength and glory of Great Britain was most immediately connected? Why are not the honorable gentleman and his worthy coadjutors satisfied of their own integrity, in keeping their places, without blaming those who relinquish them? Is not their eagerness for an eclaircissement a certain indication that all is not right with them, even in their own opinion? He and his friends had nothing to dread from the severest scrutiny. They had acted right, because they had acted from fidelity to their engagements with the public, whom they never had, and never would betray. Whose cause or interest they preserved to every thing, and for which they had now sacrificed whatever was most flattering to most minds. He would not pay his Majesty so poor a compliment as the honorable gentleman certainly did, by asserting, that Lord Shelburne had convinced or persuaded his Majesty, that the independence of America was now a measure that must be adopted. It was from this House, it was from the people at large, it was from the Royal observation on the daily occurrences of things, that any such generous and princely ideas were indulged in the Royal breast. He therefore deemed it, if not unfair, at least a poor compliment to this House, and to the public, to attribute that to the address of an individual, which certainly orignated in the sentiments and resolutions, so unanimously and boldly avowed by themselves. Though they were altogether out of the question, it was hardly treating his colleagues in office with due respect, to give Lord Shelburne the sole merit of what surely belonged to them as much as to him. Indeed, if any individual had more merit than another, in a business so much and jointly the object of all, it was no doubt, the honorable gentleman himself. What was the purport of the motion he brought into this House, and by which the late administration was certainly annihilated. If it had any meaning, it went to the full and unconditional independence of North-America. He would not think so disrespectfully of his Royal Master, whose service he had so lately resigned, as once to suppose he could have a different idea from his people, on a subject so dear to their hearts, and essential to their interests. He knew the justice, the discernment, the gentleness, and the mercy of the Royal character, better than to suppose he could dissent from the general opinion of the nation, on a point concerning which their sentiments had been delivered in so decided a manner. But why was not he, why was not the honorable gentleman himself brought forward, as using all their influence to carry a point which seemed a favourite one with them all? Was it not the noble

Lord in queſtion was alone ſuſpected of having leſs friendly ideas on this topic, than any of his numerous colleagues in office. He did not wiſh to bear harder on the honorable gentleman, whom he had long regarded with ſentiments of the higheſt reſpect. But now that he had been ſomewhat involuntarily put on his own defence, it was natural, it was neceſſary in his caſe to ſtate his conduct as he had ſtated it. A variety of things were againſt him. It was none of the leaſt that he did not think himſelf at liberty to ſpeak ſo freely and fully as he had accuſtomed himſelf to do on other occaſions. Official miniſters would in this caſe be deemed both tedious and unexpedient. And yet without ſuch, a very circumſtantial detail, as he did not think it became him at this time to give, he was ſenſible his defence would not be ſo ſtrong, ſo complete, or ſo generally effective as it might otherwiſe have been.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 18.

*By the* UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled, September* 14, 1782.

On a report of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred a letter of the 19th of April, 1782, from the Honorable John Adams,

*Ordered*, That the letter of the 19th of April, 1782, from the Honorable John Adams, to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, containing extracts from the regiſters of their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, expreſſive of their reſolution to receive and acknowledge the ſaid Mr. Adams in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, be publiſhed, together with the reſolutions of the States of each reſpective Province, relative to the ſame object.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

OFFICE *for* FOREIGN AFFAIRS, *Sept.* 14, 1782.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. John Adams, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to their High Mightineſſes the Lords States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, to the Secretary of the United States, for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

SIR, *Amſterdam, 19th of April*, 1782.

I have the honor to tranſmit the following reſolutions of the reſpective Provinces, relative to my admiſſion in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary, together with two reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes upon the ſame ſubject, all in the order in which they were taken. *(Signed)* JOHN ADAMS.

FRIESLAND.

*Extract from the Regiſter Book of the Lords the States of Frieſland.*

The requiſition of Mr. Adams preſenting his letters of credence, from the United States of North-America to their High Mightineſſes, having been brought into the Aſſembly, and put into deliberation, as alſo the ulterior addreſs to the ſame purpoſe, with a demand of a categorical anſwer made by him, as is more amply mentioned in the Minutes of their High Mightineſſes, of the 4th of May, 1781, and 9th January, 1782. Whereupon, it having been taken into conſideration, that the ſaid Mr. Adams would probably have ſome propoſitions to make to their High Mightineſſes, and to preſent to them the principal articles and foundations upon which the Congreſs on their part would enter into a treaty of commerce and friendſhip, or other affairs to propoſe, in regard to which, diſpatch would be requiſite.

It has been thought fit and reſolved, to authoriſe the gentlemen the Deputies of this Province, at the Generality, and to inſtruct them to direct things, at the table of their High Mightineſſes, in ſuch a manner, that the ſaid Mr. Adams be admitted forthwith as Miniſter of the Congreſs of North-America, with further orders to the ſaid Deputies, that if there ſhould be made any ſimilar propoſitions by the ſame, to inform immediately their Noble Mightineſſes of them; and an extract of the preſent reſolution ſhall be ſent them for their information, that they may conduct themſelves conformably. Thus reſolved at the Province-houſe, the 20th February, 1782.

Compared with the aforeſaid book to my knowledge,
*(Signed)* A. J. SMINIA,

HOLLAND and WEST-FRIESLAND.

*Extract of the Reſolutions of the Lords the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, taken in the Aſſembly of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, Thurſday, 28th March*, 1782.

Deliberated by preſumption upon the addreſs, and the ulterior addreſs of Mr. Adams, made the 4th May, 1781, and the 9th January, 1782, to the Preſident of the States General, communicated to the Aſſembly the 9th May, 1781, and the 22d of laſt month, to preſent his letters of credence, in the name of the United States of America, to their High Mightineſſes, by which ulterior addreſs, the ſaid Mr. Adams hath demanded a categorical anſwer, that he may acquaint his conſtituents thereof: Deliberated alſo upon the petitions of a great number of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of this Province, intereſted in commerce, to ſupport their requeſt, preſented to the States General the 20th current, to the end that efficacious meaſures might be taken to eſtabliſh a commerce between this country and North-America, a copy of which petitions have been given to the Members the 21ſt: It has been thought fit and reſolved, that affairs ſhall be directed on the part of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, at the Aſſembly of the States General, and where ſhall be there made the ſtrongeſt inſtances, that Mr. Adams be admitted and acknowledged, as ſoon as poſſible, by their High Mightineſſes, in quality of Ambaſſador of the United States of America, and the Councellor Penſionary hath been charged to inform, under his hand, the ſaid Mr. Adams, of this reſolution of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes.

ZEALAND.

*Extract of the Reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, Monday, April* 8, 1782.

The Deputies of the Province of Zealand have brought to the Aſſembly, and have cauſed to be read there, the reſolution of the States of the ſaid Province, their principals, to cauſe to be admitted, as ſoon as poſſible, Mr. Adams, in quality of Envoy of the Congreſs of North-America, according to the following reſolution.

*Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the Lords the States of Zealand, April* 4, 1782.

It hath been thought fit and ordered, that the gentlemen, the Ordinary Deputies of this Province, at the Generality, ſhall be convoked and authoriſed, as it is done by the preſent, to aſſiſt in the direction of affairs at the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, in ſuch a manner, that Mr. Adams may be acknowledged, as ſoon as poſſible, as Envoy of the Congreſs of North-America, that his letters of credence be accepted, and that he be admitted in that quality, according to the ordinary form; enjoining further upon the ſaid Lords, the Ordinary Deputies, to take ſuch propoſitions as ſhould be made to the Republic by the ſaid Mr. Adams, for the information and the deliberation of their High Mightineſſes, to the end to tranſmit them here as ſoon as poſſible. And an extract of this reſolution of their Noble Mightineſſes ſhall be ſent to the gentlemen their Ordinary Deputies, to ſerve them as an inſtruction.

(Signed) J. M. CHALMERS.

Upon which having deliberated, it hath been thought fit and reſolved, to pray by the preſent the gentlemen the Deputies of the Provinces of Guelderland, Utrecht and Groningen, and Ommelanden, who have not as yet explained themſelves upon this ſubject, to be pleaſed to do it as ſoon as poſſible.

OVERYSSEL.

*Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of the Equeſtrian Order, and of the Cities compoſing the States of Overyſſel.*

*Zwoll, April* 5, 1782.

Mr. the Grand Bailiff de Sallande, and the other Commiſſioners of their Noble Mightineſſes for the affairs of finance, having examined, conformably to their Commiſſorial reſolution of the 31 of this month, the addreſſes of Mr. Adams, communicated to the Aſſembly the 4th May, 1781, and the 22d February 1782, to preſent his letters of credence to their High Mightineſſes, in the name of the United States of North-America; as well as the reſolutions of the Lords the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, dated the 28th of March, 1782, carried the 29th of the ſame month to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, for the admiſſion and the acknowledgement of Mr. Adams, have reported to the Aſſembly, that they ſhould be of opinion, that the gentlemen the Deputies of this Province, in the States General, ought to be authoriſed and charged to declare in the Aſſembly of their High Migtineſſes, that the Equeſtrian Order and the Cities judge, that it is proper to acknowledge, as ſoon as poſſible, Mr. Adams, in quality of Miniſter of the United States of North-America to their High Mightineſſes, upon which having deliberated, the Equſtrian Order and the Cities have conformed themſelves to the ſaid report.

Compared with the aforeſaid regiſter,
*(Signed)* DERK DUMBAR.

GRONINGEN.

*Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of their Noble Mightineſſes the States of Groningen and Ommelanden, Tueſday, April* 9, 1782.

The Lords the States of Groningen and Ommelanden having heard the report of the gentlemen the Commiſſioners for the petitions of the council of ſtate, and the finances of the Provinces, and having carefully examined the demand of Mr. Adams, to preſent his letters of credence from the United States of North-America to their High Mightneſſes, have, after deliberation upon the ſubject, declared themſelves of opinion, that in the critical circumſtances in which the Republic finds itſelf at preſent, it is proper to take, without loſs of time, ſuch efficacious meaſures as may not only repair the loſſes and damages that the kingdom of Great-Britain hath cauſed, in a manner ſo unjuſt and againſt every ſhadow of right, to the commerce of the Republic, as well before as after the war, but particularly ſuch as may eſtabliſh the free navigation and the commerce of the Republic, for the future, upon the moſt ſolid foundation, as may confirm and reaſſure it, by the ſtrongeſt bonds of reciprocal intereſts; and that in conſequence the gentlemen the Deputies at the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, ought to be authoriſed on the part of the Province, as they are by the preſent, to admit Mr. Adams, to preſent his letters of credence from the United States of North-America, and to receive the propoſitions which he ſhall make, to make report of them to the Lords the States of this Province.

*(Signed)* E. LEEUWE, Secretary.

The States General having deliberated the ſame day upon this reſolution, have reſolved, that the Deputies of the Province of Guelderland, which has not yet declared itſelf upon the ſame ſubject, ſhould be requeſted to be pleaſed to do it as ſoon as poſſible.

UTRECHT.

*Extract of the Reſolutions of their Noble Mightineſſes, the States of the Province of Utrecht, April* 10, 1782.

Heard the report of Mr. Werberveld and others, Deputies of their Noble Mightineſſes, for the department of war, who, in virtue of the Commiſſorial reſolutions of the 9th May, 1781, 16th January and 20th March, of the preſent year 1782, have examined the reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes of the 4th of May, 1781, containing an overture, that Mr. the Preſident of the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, had made, "that a perſon, ſtyling himſelf John Adams, had been with him, and had given him to underſtand, that he had received letters of credence for their High Mightineſſes, from the United States of North-America, with a requeſt that he would be pleaſed to communicate them to their High Mightineſſes, as well as the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 9th of January, containing an ulterior overture of Mr. the Preſident, "That the ſaid Mr. Adams had been with him, and had inſiſted upon a categorical anſwer, whether his ſaid letters of credence would be accepted or not," finally, the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 5th of March laſt, with the inſertion of the reſolution of Frieſland, containing a propoſition to admit Mr. Adams in quality of Miniſter of the Congreſs of North-America." Upon which having deliberated, and remarked that the Lords the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, by their reſolution carried the 29th March to the States General, have alſo conſented to the admiſſion of Mr. Adams in quality of Miniſter of the Congreſs of North-America, it has been thought fit and reſolved that the gentlemen the Deputies of this Province in the States General ſhould be authoriſed, as their Noble Mightineſſes authoriſe them by the preſent, to conform themſelves, in the name of this Province, to the reſolution of the Lords the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, and of Frieſland, and to conſent by conſequence that Mr. Adams be acknowledged and admitted as Miniſter of the United States of America, their Noble Mightineſſes being at the ſame time of opinion, that it would be neceſſary to acquaint her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the other neutral Powers with the reſolution to be taken by their High Mightineſſes upon this ſubject, in communicating to them (as much as ſhall be neceſſary) the reaſons which have induced their High Mightineſſes to it; and in giving them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that the intention of their High Mightineſſes is by no means to prolong thereby the war, which they would have willingly prevented and terminated long ſince; but on the contrary, that their High Mightineſſes wiſh nothing with more ardour than a prompt re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and they ſhall be always ready on their part to co-operate in it, in all poſſible ways, and with a ſuitable readineſs, ſo far as that ſhall be any way compatible with their honour and their dignity, and for this end an extract of this ſhall be carried by miſſive to the gentlemen the Deputies at the Generality.

GUELDERLAND.

*Extract from the Receſs of the Ordinary Diet, held in the City of Nimeguen, in the Month of April*, 1782.

*Wedneſday, 17th of April*, 1782.

The requiſition of Mr. Adams, to preſent his letters of credence to their High Mightineſſes, in the name of the United States of North-America, having been brought to the Aſſembly and read, as well as an ulterior addreſs made upon this ſubject, with a demand of a categorical anſwer, by the ſaid Mr. Adams, more amply mentioned in the regiſters of their High Mightineſſes of the date of the 4th of May, 1781, and of the 9th of January, 1782; moreover, the reſolutions of the Lords, the States of the ſix other Provinces, carried ſucceſſively to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, and all tending to admit Mr. Adams in quality of Envoy of the United States of North-America to this Republic. Upon which, their Noble Mightineſſes, after deliberation, have reſolved to authoriſe the Deputies of this Province at the States General, as they authoriſe them by the preſent, to conform themſelves in the name of this Province, to the reſolution of the Lords the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, and to conſent by conſequences, that Mr. Adams may be acknowledged and admitted in quality of Envoy of the United States of North-America to this Republic. In conſequence, an extract of the preſent ſhall be ſent to the ſaid Deputies, to make, as ſoon as poſſible, the requiſite overture of it to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes.

*A true extract, (Signed)* J. IN DE BETOWN.

This reſolution of Guelderland was no ſooner remitted, on the 19th of April, to their High Mightineſſes, than they took immediately a reſolution conformable to the unanimous with of the ſeven Provinces, conceived in the following terms:

*Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces.*

*Friday, 19th of April*, 1782.

Deliberated by reſumption, upon the addreſs and ulterior addreſs made by Mr. Adams, the 4th of May, 1781, and the 9th January of the current year, to Mr. the Preſident of the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, to preſent to their High Mightineſſes, his letters of credence, in the name of the United States; and by which ulterior addreſs, the ſaid Mr. Adams hath demanded a categorical anſwer, to the end to be able to acquaint his conſtituents thereof: It hath been thought fit and Reſolved, that Mr. Adams ſhall be admitted and acknowledged in quality of Envoy of the United States of North-America to their High Mightineſſes, as he is admitted and acknowledged by the preſent.

*(Signed)* Compared with the aforeſaid Regiſter.
W. BORREL. H. FAGEL.

*The formal RESOLUTION of their High Mightineſſes.*

*Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces.*

*Monday, 22d April*, 1782.

"Mr. BORREL, who preſided in the Aſſembly, the laſt week, hath reported to their High Mightineſſes, and notified them, that Mr. John Adams, Envoy of the United States of America, had been with him laſt Saturday, and preſented to him, a letter from the Aſſembly of Congreſs, written at Philadelphia, the firſt of January, 1781, containing a Credence for the ſaid Mr. Adams, to the end to reſide in quality of its Miniſter Plenipotentiary, near their High Mightineſſes: Upon which having deliberated, it hath been thought fit and reſolved to declare by the preſent, that the ſaid Mr. Adams is agreeable to their High Mightineſſes; that he ſhall be acknowledged in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and that there ſhall be granted to him an Audience, or aſſigned Commiſſioners, when he ſhall demand it. Information of the above ſhall be given to the ſaid Mr. Adams, by the Agent Van der Burk de Spieringſhoeck.

*(Signed)* W. VAN CITTERS.

Compared with the aforeſaid Regiſter,
*(Signed)* H. FAGEL.

*I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,*
*Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,*
J. ADAMS."

On the 23d of April, Mr. Adams had a conference at the Hague with Mr. Van Citters, Preſident of the States General, to whom he preſented the following Memorial:

*High and Mighty Lords,*

The underſigned, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honour to inform your High Mightineſſes, that he is charged by the inſtructions of his Sovereign to propoſe to the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two Republics, founded on the principles of an equal and reciprocal advantage, and compatible with the engagements already entered into by the United States with their Allies, as well as with ſuch other Treaties as they may intend forming with other Powers,---the ſubſcriber has in conſequence, the honor to propoſe to Your High Mightineſſes, to name and appoint ſome perſon or perſons with full powers to confer and treat with him on this important ſubject.

HAGUE, 23d *April*, 1782. J. ADAMS.

Their High Mightineſſes on the ſame day appointed a grand Committee to treat, to whom Mr. Adams was introduced in the uſual forms by two Noblemen, before whom he laid a plan of a treaty, which was immediately printed and ſent to the different members of the Sovereignty.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon the ſhip Heer Adams, Captain Smedley, arrived here from Holland. She left the Texel on the 28th of July, and brought the foregoing official advices.

*Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, July* 11, 1782.

"You will find that the Dutch fleet, conſiſting of 19 ſail, large and ſmall, ſailed from the Texel the 8th.

"From every appearance peace ſeems to fly from us. I hope our friends in America will not be lulled into too great ſecurity."

*Extract of a letter from a houſe in Amſterdam to their correſpondent in this city, dated July* 10, 1782.

"We were ſome time ago amuſed with the idea of peace, but that is now loſt, in great preparations for a vigorous campaign in Europe."

*Extract of a letter from Providence, Sept.* 2, 1782.

"Yeſterday Capt. Coffin, in a brig, arrived here from Nantz, after a paſſage of 42 days; ſome mercantile letters by him mention, that the negociation for a peace is at an end; but a very intelligent gentleman, who came paſſenger in the brig, aſſures me, that Meſſrs. Grenville and Oſwald were ſtill at Paris, when he took his departure from thence, which was two or three days previous to the ſailing of this veſſel. He further adviſes, that no official accounts had been received from the Eaſt-Indies, but that the intelligence of Admiral Hughes's diſaſter, as mentioned in the papers, was generally credited in France; that the Quebec and Newfoundland fleets, lately captured in the European ſeas, had arrived at Breſt, with a frigate and a cutter, part of their convoy; that the ſiege of Gibraltar was vigorouſly carrying on, the Britiſh unable to ſuccour it, their fleet being blocked up in their own ports; and that it was ſuppoſed the garriſons of New-York and Charleſtown would be withdrawn, whatever might be the event of the negociation for peace."

L'Eagle and le Glorie, two frigates belonging to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, arrived in our river laſt Friday, after a paſſage of 60 days from France; but, unfortunately, l'Eagle ſoon after run aſhore, and we fear will be loſt.

A Virginia paper, of September 7th, ſays, "We hear an action has very lately been fought, near Fort-Wheeling, between a body of Indians and our people, in which the Indians had 92 killed and ſcalped, and were totally defeated, with little or no loſs on our ſide. Accounts from various quarters ſeem to confirm this intelligence, ſo that there is reaſon to believe it is true."

*Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.*


## To be SOLD at private Sale,

A THREE ſtory BRICK HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the lower New Market-houſe, the ſecond door ſouth of Lombard-ſtreet corner. This lot contains 18 feet in breadth on Second-ſtreet, and extends weſtward 70 feet to a four feet alley, an out-let into Lombard-ſtreet. Alſo two other lots adjoining, one of them in front 18 feet, and in depth 70 feet to the ſame alley; the other 12 feet 3 inches, and extends about 45 feet in depth. Likewiſe a lot with half of a ſmall building thereon, near adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot.

The houſe is accommodated with two convenient brick kitchens, two ſtories high, the parlours both private from the entry, five good chambers, beſides garrets, cellars under the whole, with a pump in the yard. Credit, if required, may be had for part of the purchaſe money. For terms apply to Mr. GEORGE MEADE, or to the ſubſcriber, at his office for ſale of real eſtates, oppoſite the Friend's Meeting-houſe, in Pine-ſtreet.

*Sept.* 14, 1782. ¶ ELIJAH BROWN.

## TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE and convenient brick MESSUAGE and KITCHEN, with a Lot of GROUND thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet; the lot is 20 feet front, clear of ground-rent; the houſe three ſtories high, has two rooms on a floor, the kitchen has a good chamber over it; there is a good yard and a three feet alley belonging entirely to the premiſes.

Alſo a bank lot of ground, 14 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Friends Bank Meeting-houſe.

And a frame tenement and lot of ground, on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties. This lot is 20 feet front, and 74 feet deep, and ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 4l. ſterling. For terms apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, Scrivener, at his office, the north-weſt corner of Vine and Water-ſtreets. ¶

-e, in words; nearly the same, except that there was a long introductory preface to that which was rejected: that is to say, the address, which had not one syllable respecting the confiscated and proprietary estates, was nearly the same with that which expressed a clear and decided opinion on those points.

But it is said there was no difference in opinion in the committee respecting the contents of the latter resolution. Then I ask, why did they not adopt it? If they say they thought the same sentiments might be better conveyed in instructions to the delegates, or on an original motion on Carleton's and Digby's letter;—then I ask, why did they not convey the whole by way of instructions, or why did the same person vote in the house in favour of the resolution which they had voted against in the committee. Every objection which existed in the committee, continued after it was brought into the house; in the former it was warmly and successfully opposed, and yet in the latter it was passed unanimously. This change of sentiment, with a relation of what passed in the house on the 22d day of August, which Mr. B. has wholly and carefully omitted, will fully manifest the views of the party, and detect the misrepresentations of their advocate. The committee having rejected the resolution touching the confiscated and proprietory estate, made their report on the 23d; then this resolution was proposed by way of amendment, or addition if you please, though in parliamentary language the former was most proper, as every alteration, whether to add or diminish is proposed as an amendment or improvement, for if it is not so, common sense would forbid its being received. Upon this a motion was made, that the consideration of the matter should be made an order for the next day; this was opposed by the party which had rejected the additional resolve in the committee, conceiving that they had then sufficient strength to confirm the report of the committee, with the omission of the odious resolve; and here the question was for delay; the house, as often happens in public assemblies, slid into the merit of the resolve. Openly to oppose it, and to declare for a restoration of the confiscated and proprietary estates, would have been too daring, and probably endangered their re-election, and perhaps the personal safety of the partisans: But there are more ways of defeating a measure than openly condemning it;—many a wholesome law and resolution has been as effectually destroyed by a side wind as by the most decided opposition on the merits. The leaders of the party are not so ignorant as to be unable to distinguish between real and ostensible ground; and notwithstanding this hardy writer has ventured to assert, that no debates arose on the merits; I can affirm, with equal confidence and more truth, for which I can appeal to the house as well as the gallery, that warm debates arose upon the propriety of having any resolve of that nature at that time. The advocates for it rested strongly upon the letter of the commissioners, to shew the necessity of taking these objects into view; the opposers argued it was unnecessary, as there were laws in full force on both points, and with a logic peculiar to some of the members, alledged, that a resolve to confirm the law was the way to weaken it—that Congress were the sole and exclusive judges of the time, nature, and conditions of peace, and the interference of any other body was highly improper. These and a number of such arguments which had been before used in the committee, and which operate on weak minds, when accompanied with a confusion of ideas and a multitude of words, took up the greatest part of the forenoon, and finally on putting the question, the house was equally divided, and the speaker gave the casting vote for postponing.

These are well known facts which this writer has omitted, and yet has the hardiness to declare, that nothing passed but a pointed and just reprobation of the reports which had been propagated, which could not have taken half an hour. The truth is, the conduct of the committee gave some alarm, though scarcely noticed out of the house; but the conduct in the house on the report of the committee, and the sentiments then expressed, raised that spirit and these reports, of which some had the assurance to complain, but not till after they had agreed to the resolve as published, saw their scheme detected, and themselves in danger of being exposed. A suppression of a part of the truth is as effectual misrepresentation as a false suggestion, and though the minutes may not contain a full account of a transaction, it does not follow that such transaction did not happen. Let any one peruse the minutes of the 23d and 24th, the entry stands thus—Friday, August 23, A. M. The report of the committee appointed to "bring in a sett of resolutions declaratory of the sense of the house respecting the situation of public affairs in Europe, was read a second time" whereupon the house adopted the first seven resolutions, then they say a member proposed an additional resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table—and then that the further consideration should be the order of the ensuing day, but not a word of the nature and import of the resolve; would any one from this suppose that after an important resolve had been moved the same day, much time and argument had been about it, though not a direct question, and a formal vote taken, for another day, an equal division and decision by the speakers vote: and yet all these transactions actually passed tho' never noted in the minutes. Are such minutes to be referred to as faithful records of the public business? so far from it, they ought to be resented as shameful misrepresentation, calculated to deceive their constituents and conceal their proceedings from public view. On the minutes of the 24th, the additional resolution appears, with a very slight reference to the vote of the preceding day, and then the resolve which had been so inexpedient, unseasonable and irregular in the committee and the arguments to that effect all repeated the preceding day, is so regular, so seasonable and so proper as to be unanimously approved.

From whence came this sudden conversion, this flash of unacknowledged conviction? It came, contemptible as this advocate says it may make them, from the universal disapprobation of their conduct expressed in the strongest terms, and the crouds of people drawn together to hear the expected debates on the day appointed. The very manner in which the minutes are framed shews that there was something to be ashamed of, and therefore to be concealed. Do Congress or any other public body conduct business in this manner? Do they make additions to the reports of committees, or state resolutions without shewing their nature and import, how such addition originated, whether by re-commitment, motion for amendment, or substitution, &c.? No. It is reserved for a certain set of men in this state to be continually feeling the public pulse, how far they can go to favour the internal enemies of their country, and when they find they have gone too far and are detected, to cry out they are misrepresented. But so far from this being the case, or you justly chargeable with it, the paragraph was shewn previous to its publication to several members of the house, who were also of the committee, approved by them at the time, and since; and it must be well remembered, that when some murmurs of this kind rose in the house when the resolve was adopted, the member from Bucks and the author of it rose, and openly declared what had been their conduct in and out of the committee, and that he would publish it with his name, which most probably his necessary absence has prevented.

Now judge countrymen and fellow citizens, what regard is due to such men and such writers. Many of the former have been hoisted upon the shoulders of tory and proprietary influence and scrambled into their seats by the abuse of those who served you in the hours of darkness and difficulty, while those sunshine insects were hid in perfect obscurity. They promised you relief from taxes, which they represented as unnecessary and burthensome, and have made you feel their little finger heavier than their predecessors loins. They promised you a faithful and regular account of the public expenditures, and yet two years have elapsed without accounting for a single farthing. They promised you wonderful frugality and œconomy of public time and money, and have performed it by spending months and thousands of pounds in squabbling about elections, which they did not chuse to decide when they found characters could not be blackened and party purposes served, and such trivial pursuits. They have given up without reserve *all* the public money to the disposal of an officer of Congress, while your wretched frontiers are desolated and their inhabitants perishing without men to defend, provisions to feed, or money to support them. While other legislatures have provided for the relief of their public creditors, by easing them in various modes of payment of taxes; these faithful and suffering friends of their country in this state have been most cruelly and unfeelingly neglected, in every tax law which has passed, compelled without the least distinction from the most inveterate tory to pay their taxes in hard money, with certificates in their hands acknowledging them creditors of the public for large sums of money of which they see no prospect of payment or relief.—This is the case of the state in general, while the middling and most industrious class of the inhabitants of this city, with the unfortunate refugees from the other states have been fleeced without mercy by a sett of the most griping landlords on earth, who have trebled and quadrupled their rents, and transferred all the burthens and taxes to their oppressed tenants, while they are rioting in ease and luxury, enjoying the benefits of a revolution which, with a very few exceptions, they have uniformly opposed, and to which even their exhorbitant rack rents cannot thoroughly reconcile them, all without one single motion for the relief of the distressed tenants, not satisfied with this they meditate the return of the traitors to their country, a restoration of their property, of the proprietary estate, and the introduction of a complete aristocracy, whose baneful effects the wisest cannot foresee in their full extent, tho' the weakest may easily discern that the ruin of the whigs will be the first and most favourite object.—Such are some of your legislators; oh people of Pennsylvania! nothing is wanting to finish the system but a president and council of like complexion—with the sound and trappings of liberty for which you have so nobly contended, you will soon find yourselves effectually impoverished and enslaved.

Let mercenary writers (for these we have too) gloss and colour over their proceedings as they can, time is daily rending the veil and opening the eyes of the people to their true interests.—The public appetite is already palled with the vile scurrility and pitiful slander, which their low bred partizans still weekly attempt, and which disgrace the publications of the state in every part of Europe and America; but the advocates are worthy of the cause; Mr. B. has made a discovery that honesty is the best policy; he will do well to communicate it to his fellow labourers in the same vineyard.—It is not so novel to others—but should he happily impress the sentiment on his party, so as to be carried into practice, the cause and its supporters will sink into one common ruin.

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To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the Borough and County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN.

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for Electing me twice your SHERIFF, a continuance of your favours at the next General Election, shall be ever gratefully remembered, by

¶ Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
*Chester, Sept. 7, 1782.* JOHN GARDNER.

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To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the borough and county of Lancaster.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the encouragement I have received of a numerous and worthy acquaintance, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE; therefore solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which, if you should think me worthy of, the favour shall ever be remembered with gratitude, by Gentlemen,
Your obliged and very humble servant,
¶ JOHN JONES.

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A few BALES of BEAVER,
Of the best Quality, to be SOLD by
*THOMAS IRWIN.*

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# TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story brick HOUSE, in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, opposite the Friend's Burial-ground, containing 20 feet front on said street, and 309 feet deep to Cherry-alley. The house contains a piazza and kitchen, with convenient rooms over them; in the whole eleven rooms and nine fire-places. Also, on said lot, a carpenter's shop, 34 feet by 15, one story high, and a cellar under the same, and may be converted, at an easy expence, to a good dwelling-house. Also, a good smith's-shop, well accustomed, in Cherry-alley, now rented to a good tenant. The house, piazza and kitchen have also good and convenient cellars under the whole building.

If not sold by private sale before the 18th instant, it will then be disposed of at the Coffee-House, by public Vendue.

For terms of sale, apply to SAMUEL GRISCUM, on the premises, or of EVERARD BOULTON, merchant in Front-street.

September 2, 1782. §

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9th Month, 4th, 1782.

## To be SOLD on the Premises,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of next month, being the third day of the week, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A GOOD three story brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, situate in Wilmington, New Castle county, now in the possession of Alice Bennett. The house is 20 feet front, upwards of 30 feet deep, with a good cellar, and a pump of fine water in the yard, and garden room back. The situation of this house is very high, and commands an extensive view both of Delaware and Christiana rivers, the ships and craft going up and down the same, and a beautiful variety of landscape prospects, &c. not likely to be obstructed by any future building that may be erected before it. The title is good. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM ZANE, in Philadelphia; or
† ALICE BENNETT, in Wilmington.

N. B. As the annual election for New-Castle county comes on this day, the sale of said premises is postponed till the next.

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## To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 20th instant September, at Thomas Downing's tavern, in Downing's-town, Chester county,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 150 acres, chiefly woodland, situate in West Whiteland, and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Samuel Bond, Isaac Jacobs, and others; late part of the estate of Samuel James, deceased. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by SAMUEL BOND, and RICHARD THOMAS, Executors.

N. B. Those who may incline to view the premises may be shewn, by applying to Samuel Bond, near the same. ¶

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*Chester, September 7, 1782.*

BY virtue of an order from the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, on Thursday, the 5th of October next, at the late dwelling-house of Nathaniel Vernon, Esq; in Nether Providence township, Chester county, one messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, containing about 230 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jonathan Vernon, Alexander Wilcox, Esq; and others; late the property of Nathaniel Vernon, late of Chester county, Esq; but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

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*Philadelphia county, September 5, 1782.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the MILITIA of the county of Philadelphia, that the following days are appointed by the Militia Law as Days of Exercise, viz.

IN COMPANIES, the two first MONDAYS in the month of October, and the two first MONDAYS in the month of November.

And shall begin mustering in BATTALIONS in the following manner, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The First Battalion | | the 18th of November. |
| The Second | ditto | the 19th of November. |
| The Third | ditto | the 20th of November. |
| The Fourth | ditto | the 21st of November. |
| The Fifth | ditto | the 22d of November. |
| The Sixth | ditto | the 25th of November. |
| The Seventh | ditto | the 26th of November. |

It is expected that the Colonels give strict orders to their Captains, that the Returns of Delinquents be made [illegible] days, and that they furnish the Sub-Lieutenants of the dist[illegible] as possible, so that the Fines may be collected without delay.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant
of the County of Philadelphia.

N. B. The TROOP of LIGHT-HORSE are notified to meet on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, at the house of Major WRIGHT: They will be careful to appear properly equipt and accoutred. WM. COATS, L. C. P.

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A MIDDLE aged WOMAN, of a good character, that would undertake the care of a kitchen, where plain cooking only is to be done, with sufficient help of servants, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the printers hereof; a good recommendation will be required.

TO BE SOLD,

A strong, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 22 or 23 years old, fit for any kind of work, would suit a farmer, as he understands horses, and can mow exceeding well. Enquire as above.

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*Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, Aug. 26, 1782.*

THIS day was committed to my custody the following NEGROES, viz. one who calls himself William Brown, and says that he belonged to the General Monk, which was taken some months past by the ship Hyder Ally, in Delaware, and that he has since lived with one Whitehead Jones, at Hog-point, which place he says he left about two weeks since: He is 5 feet 3 inches high, thick set, and says he is a great fidler; had on an old wool hat, blue sailor's vest, with slash sleeves, tow linen shirt and trowsers, and he talks tolerable good English. The other says his name is Isaac Ball (and they both say that they have been comrades, from the time that they were taken until now) he is 5 feet 7 inches high, slim built, he also talks tolerable good English, and is considerably marked with the small-pox; had on when taken, an old wool hat, old blue sailor's jacket, tow linen shirt and trowsers, and neats leather shoes, with thongs; besides the clothes above described, they have some in a bundle. Their masters (if any they have) are requested to come within four weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same.

¶ NATHAN JOHNSON, Goaler.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM SMITH, late of this city (Broker) deceased, are required to settle immediately; and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement.

ELIZABETH SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM GARRIGUES, Administrator.
Philadelphia, 8 mo. 1782. †

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

From the New-York Royal Gazette.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 2.

ON the report being brought up of the bill for compelling persons who hold patent places in the West Indies or America to reside on the spot, and to perform the duty pertaining to their offices,

Sir George Saville rose; he said, from the principles which he had ever held relative to America, it would ill become him now to sit silent when a bill was in agitation, which, though not openly, yet in its consequence exercised legislation over that country. This he was afraid would cause jealousies in America, and if they were inclined to enter into a treaty of peace, it might interpose many difficulties in the way of it. He declared he was more suspicious of the bill, knowing the quarter from whence he understood it originated. No man in the kingdom entertained a higher opinion of the noble lord Shelburne who first introduced the bill, than he did; for he believed there did not exist a more respectable character, one possessed of greater honour or integrity; but notwithstanding he admired the many good qualities he possessed, yet as a politician, there were many doctrines he maintained which he could never subscribe to, particularly when he expressed his enmity to the independence of America; and it was therefore natural for him to disapprove of a bill which seemed to offer terms to America, to induce them to submit to the authority of this country. If he was mistaken in his interpretation of the bill, and that it was only intended for the purposes which the preamble of it set forth, that of obliging persons having patent places to perform the duties of their office, in that case, as we had now belonging to us so small a share of America, there could be, in his mind, no objection to leaving out that part of the bill which respected America, especially as we would, by doing so, remove any suspicions which might arise in the breasts of the Americans from passing in its present form; he would therefore move, that the word, "America, and" be omitted.

The attorney general said, he was amazed how a bill, so simple in itself, and so very expressive of the object, for which it was brought in, could be so misconstrued, and meanings tortured out of it, which he was persuaded, never entered into the head of the noble lord, from whom it took its rise. There was no one who did not wish to perplex and confound the business, that could not at once see the whole purport of the bill; it was nothing more but an obligation on those persons who received emoluments, to perform the duties of those offices, from whence they derived these benefits. This was so fair a proposition, as no honest man could with hold his assent from; and therefore he was astonished how gentlemen could endeavour to persuade the house, or themselves, that this was an act of legislation of this country over America. But even granting it was, where is the bad consequence of it? Where is the mischief, that can arise from it? Are there not volumes of acts concerning America now existing? And could this bill, more than all other laws now in force, prevent a treaty of peace being set on foot between both countries? Undoubtedly it could not. The Americans, from the very first, did not pay such great deference or respect to our acts, as to prevent themselves from entering into any measures, which they might deem advantageous. He said he could see no possible good which could arise from a discussion of this nature; on the contrary, he conceived it might prove very prejudicial to the nation. There were many persons, he believed, who from not knowing, as well as he did, the good intentions of the honourable gentlemen who opposed the bill, would be apt to say, that they were influenced by a desire of sowing jealousies between this country and America, in hopes of preventing, or at least retarding any accommodation, which was likely to take place.

Mr. secretary Fox intreated the honourable gentleman who made the motion, to withdraw it, as he believed, if he persevered in it, and that the house came to a division on the subject, it might have that tendency, which he so much dreaded would be the consequene of this bill, that of raising jealousies in America. The honourable gentleman, nor no man, could suppose he would give his assent to any bill, which might be the means of America acknowledging any subjection to this country whatever; for he now in the most solemn manner, declared for himself, and for the rest of those ministers who had similar sentiments with himself on the subject, when in opposition, "that they would not continue a single moment in office, if independence was refused to America." It was on that idea they took a share in his majesty's councils; and if any contrary doctrine should prevail in the cabinet, he pledged himself to his country, that he and his associates would retire. In admitting the independence of America, he meant, he said, it should be done in the most unconditional and unequivocal manner. Thus much he thought it necessary he should say, to convince the honourable gentleman, that he believed there was no intention by this bill, of prevailing on the Americans to their allegiance, at least he had no such intention, for he assured the house, in a most positive manner, he should never give his consent to any attempt, either to coerce America by force, or even negociation, to depart from its declaration of independence. He trusted therefore the honourable gentleman would give credit to what he had said, and would be so kind as to comply with his request of withdrawing the motion.

Sir George Saville said, so much confidence had he in the right honourable gentleman's declarations, that he had no longer any objection to withdraw his motion.

Mr. David Hartley, general Conway, and Mr. Stanhope, spoke a few words.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 9, 1782.

MR. Fox, in the course of his speech, declared that his motives for resignation were, a difference respecting the means of peace with America; the earl of Shelburne having determined to make independence the price of peace, but himself having maintained that American independence, in all its extent must be first declared, and that then overtures towards peace might be made. He could not call this contrariety of opinion by such gentle name as a shade of difference, for he verily believed, that on the determination of this one point depended peace or war, depended therefore the ruin or salvation of these empires. That on this question, a council had met on Wednesday sennight, wherein he had found his voice disregarded; that on the Sunday following (being the day preceding lord Rockingham's death), he had again called together his majesty's confidential servants at his own house, where, finding the same question, after a renewed dispute, again carried against him, he had formally declared his fixed intention to resign, but that being persuaded not to disturb Lord Rockingham's mind, by so instant a step, he had waited until his lordship's decease; and the noble earl's succession to the vacant place, had rendered it perfectly clear to him, that those measures which alone he could advise, and for which alone he would bear responsibility, were become far less likely to be pursued.—He had differences also respecting the East-India company, and said, that after the example of losing a western world, it behoved ministers to see to it that they lose not an eastern world also. Mr. Fox also hinted that there was an intention in the earl of Shelburne to restore to the crown the exercise of its negative; he feared least the long disuse of this part of its prerogative, might render such innovation alarming to the people. "What (said he) when parliament is at last brought to speak the pure language of the people, to have one soul with them, one desire with them, oh! now it would become necessary for the crown to bring its negative into exercise."

General Conway said that he could not yet see so great difference in that right honourable gentleman's sentiments, as to warrant him in the breaking up of the cabinet; their principles still appeared to him to be the same, though in the prosecution of the same principles, among eleven people, there would be, for he must be allowed to call them so, a shade of difference. The honourable gentleman had done him the honour to ascribe his continuance in office to that weakness of understanding which he laboured under; no doubt, therefore, it was owing to his weakness in that part, that he could not really see what great difference it made, whether you give the Americans independence, by throwing it at their heads, (which was all the right honourable gentleman had wished to do) or whether you bring it in as a condition of peace; that for his own part he had little doubt of procuring peace with them; and, peace procured, the end of each would be answered. As for what the right honourable gentleman, through his wonderful sagacity, might forsee in the intentions of the earl of Shelburne, he would only say that he could not think, at so awful a crisis as the present, when unanimity was so essential to our negociations, and to all our measures; an apprehension that the first lord of the treasury may, five years hence, intend measures not altogether corresponding with the right honourable gentleman's individual sentiments, was a sufficient reason why the right honourable gentleman should, at this time, withdraw his abilities and support from his majesty's councils.

Mr. Burke, being interrupted in the outset of his speech, by some members crouding towards the door, said, with some agitation, that his deep respect for the greater part of that house, and his ineffable contempt of those, who, at an hour like this, when the fate of Britain hung suspended, and when ——— here the members taking their places, Mr. Burke proceeded: He declared, that he had no confidence in the new administration, that they were a thousand times worse than the last with all their sins on their head. He confessed he had had some parting pangs on quitting his place, that he loved busy life, that he loved, of all things, that place with which his majesty, in great goodness, had vouchsafed to honour him; he loved the view from his window into the Park; he loved to see soldiers exercised, and he believed every man that knew him, would say, that he was fond of business. He pretended not to great things, he had been spending all his life in raising a little ant-hill, but it was all kicked down, and he had now such another ant-hill to begin again: that from his nature he would have never chose the cold climes of opposition, but he had ever been forced into it; it was a melancholy thought, but that he now believed he was doomed to spend his whole life in opposition. He solemnly protested, that a total want of confidence in the new first lord of the treasury was his motive of giving up a very desireable place. After passing great eulogiums on every part of the character of the late marquis; he said, he thought the proper successor to such a man would have been whosoever was most like to him; that the duke of Portland was a man remarkable for uniting, in himself, all those talents of the head and heart, which had distinguished that most noble marquis: but it was singular that the successor of the late noble marquis was in every single respect totally unlike him. The noble earl might have his virtues—but they were so different, that he could not find in him the least trace of his departed friend.

Mr. Burke then adverted to that part of general Conway's speech, in which he had ascribed the secession of the party to their wonderfully nice understanding; for his part, he pretended not to any nicety of understanding, he had been used to read plain books; and he remembered to have read even in his infancy, of the Little Red Riding Hood, when the wolf came peeping through the fence, and said, he was grand mamma—"But what great eyes you have." "O that is that I may eat the better." Well, said Mr. Burke, we know Little Red Riding Hood was eaten up, and yet we are wanting to try again, whether the wolf will make us as good a grand mamma. Mr. Burke concluded with apologies for the warmth he had shewn in the beginning of his speech.

The honourable William Pitt said, he could not think the retreat of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) warrantable, at a crisis like the present; that his singular abilities marked him to be public property, that whatsoever he heard that night, went only to convince him that the struggle had been a struggle for power, and that the quarrel had been a quarrel with men and not with measures. An honourable gentleman (Mr. Burke) in one part of his speech, had talked of Cataline and Cato, as if the earl of Shelburne, and the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Burke) were an apt parallel: the honourable gentleman had said, "would Cato suffer Cataline to become a consul?" He should ask him in return, "But would Cato have taken Cataline for his colleague?" He had therefore to learn yet, why, having once embarked with the earl of Shelburne in the same vessel, that noble earl pursuing still the same course, the right honourable gentleman should carry competition so far as to forsake the ship in this hour of its extremity. The loss of the late marquis was great indeed; it was enough to have lost him; he could not therefore but deplore that a calamity in itself acknowledged sufficiently great, should draw after it consequences so unfortunate. Mr. Pitt, in the course of his speech hinted, that his majesty had offered him a place in the new administration, which he hoped he had not impatiently aspired after.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke and Mr. Conway, having been often up to explain.

Mr. Lee, solicitor general, said he rose to declare, that he was among those men who could not give their confidence to the new first lord of the treasury, and that he had therefore given notice of his resignation.

A right honourable gentleman had said, it was men and not measures that were obnoxious. He begged to know what it was that made measures but men; it was like talking of effects without causes; and he insisted, that whosoever acted in subordination to any administration, ought well to consider whether its leaders were men of whom he had had such experience as inspired a confidence in them; he charged the earl of Shelburne with having changed his sentiments in the respect of granting independence to America; declared that his versality alone was enough to condemn him as a minister; and after making a handsome eulogium on the character of the marquis of Rockingham, added, that having praised the dead, he should be glad to praise the living also, if people would but give him the same materials.

Mr. Pitt rose to reply; at half past ten the motion for adjournment was carried.

General Conway towards the close of his speech, so far forgot himself, that in the course of mentioning the duke of Grafton, he said, "it is known I owe much to him; I owe to him my seat in parliament; it is one of the duke's boroughs that I——" The house calling him to order, the general recollected himself and said, that by speaking so long, and by running into so familiar a way of conversation, he had indeed exceedingly forgot himself; no man would be more glad to see an amendment in some of those boroughs than himself, or more willing to forward it; but the notoriety of these things without doors was such, that he hoped he should be forgiven for having departed a little from strict order: the house smiled and he pursued his speech.

*From the New-York* ROYAL GAZETTE, *dated September 7, 1782.*

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, *July* 10, 1782.

*Interesting Conversation on the late Change of Ministers*

THE question, "That this house do now adjourn," being put by the chancellor,

The duke of Richmond rose and said, as the business was so far at an end, that the question of adjournment was moved, he trusted, considering the present situation of the public, and considering his own situation; considering likewise that it was understood that parliament was to be prorogued next day, he should be allowed to say a few words upon the situation of the public, and upon his own situation (for which, though undoubtedly a subordinate consideration to that of the public) he must be supposed to feel somewhat nicely. His grace said, when his majesty had, happily for this country, thought fit to change his ministers in March last, the idea was to collect and unite men on principle and affection, but chiefly on principle, in order to form a strong and permanent administration, by whom it was hoped we should be extricated from the many difficulties in which the abominable system of measures pursued by those who had long held the government in their hands, had plunged us. He could not, therefore, recollecting that idea, but very greatly lament the loss of the noble marquis, who had presided so lately over the treasury; a loss, he would be bold to say, this country could never recover! at least, as far as it was possible for a country to be affected by the loss of an able and virtuous individual. The noble marquis had, his grace said, beyond all the men he had ever seen in his life, the extraordinary talent of uniting men upon principle, and keeping them together. The late administration, he understood, had been connected upon principle, and the first and leading point to which they were to direct their aim, was, to make peace with America at any rate. When he said, at any rate, he did not mean that this country was to make any mean, humiliating or improper concessions, but he would say fairly and openly, that the independence of America was not to stand in the way of any treaty.

This being then the basis on which they came in, and the object having, as far as his judgment went, been uniformly pursued by his majesty's ministers he could not but lament, as a very great misfortune to the public, the loss of two members of the other house, one of whom had been secretary of state (Mr. Fox) the other chancellor of the exchequer (Lord John Cavendish.) On the death of the late marquis of Rockingham, his majesty had been pleased to raise the noble lord near him to the high office of first lord of the treasury, in consequence of which, that honourable gentleman, late secretary of state, had thought proper to resign the seals; a circumstance, when he repeated it, he sincerely lamented, and which the country would undoubtedly feel to be a matter much to be lamented. A variety of obvious reasons, as well as his near relationship to that honourable gentleman, made it improper to say much respecting him. As a public man, perhaps there never was a minister of greater abilities, or better calculated for transacting business foreign and domestic; as a private man he would say nothing of him, for the reasons he had stated; their lordships would be better able to collect his opinions with regard to the private character

of the honourable gentleman from his ſilence, than from any thing he could ſay: But loving and admiring highly, as he did, he could not ſo concur with him in opinion, as to think it became him to withdraw his ſupport from adminiſtration, merely becauſe his honourable relation had thought proper to do ſo. The late miniſters came into office with a view to new meaſures and a new ſyſtem; in ſhort, to hold a conduct directly the reverſe of that of their predeceſſors. While adminiſtration perſevered in carrying into practice thoſe principles on which they came into office, ſo long he ſhould think it his duty to ſupport them. He had ſeen nothing hitherto that led him to ſuppoſe that they mean to depart from theſe principles.

Every thing that had been promiſed the public, had been performed, and no more; he had no reaſon therefore to ſuſpect the noble lord's ſincerity; and the leſs, as the noble earl had but that day ſe'nnight avowed his determination of adhering ſtrictly to all that was expected of him. If he underſtood him rightly, it was to form an original independent adminiſtration, to introduce the ſtricteſt ſyſtem of œconomy into every department, and to effectuate a ſubſtantial parliamentary reform. The noble earl had alſo ſpoken of the independence of each houſe of parliament, and of the crown's having a power to give its negative to what bills it thought proper. With theſe points, his grace ſaid, he ſhould not meddle, as they were totally out of the queſtion, upon the preſent conſideration; all he looked to was peace with America, and a parliamentary reform. To the one, the houſe of commons, conſtituted as it was, had led a good way by one of the wiſeſt votes that ever paſſed; he truſted therefore that it would be effectuated, but he ſaw no reaſon for precipitately avowing the independence. And when he ſaid this, the houſe would recollect, that he had been one of the firſt men in the kingdom to point out the neceſſity of granting the independence; he had ſeen early in the war, that it muſt be granted ultimately; he could not therefore be ſuſpected as a man now thinking the dependence of America practicable; all he meant was, he was willing to give thoſe experiments for the obtainment of peace, which had been already made fair play. With regard to his principles, he avowed himſelf a whig, and in doing ſo, he conſidered himſelf as a friend to liberty. He ſaid, the late lord Chatham had declared in that houſe, and in private, that he always formed his adminiſtrations of whig men, and upon whig meaſures; how far that noble earl had at all times acted conſiſtently to ſuch a declaration, was not then the conſideration.

Having ſtated this, the duke ſaid, he could not ſee any occaſion for him to leave the preſent miniſters, merely becauſe the noble earl was made firſt lord of the treaſury. The noble earl was no part of the former adminiſtration to which the late ſecretary of ſtate, and the late chancellor of the exchequer, were with others the ſucceſſors; neither was he of any other deſcription of men, but one of their own body, brought into power upon their own principles, and pledged to adhere to them; neither had he been in an extraordinary manner forced upon them, but advanced to his preſent dignified ſtation on vacancy and death; at the ſame time he declared he would keep his eye upon the noble earl, and watch every motion of government; if he perceived the noble earl ſwerving in the ſmalleſt degree from thoſe principles to which he held himſelf bound, he ſhould think himſelf obliged inſtantly to retire, and ſo far from receiving his ſupport, the noble earl ſhould receive his moſt determined oppoſition. His grace preſſed this very ſtrongly, called the preſent repreſentation in parliament, a mockery of truth, and added various obſervations; after which he concluded with apologizing to the houſe for having intruded on them when no queſtion was properly before them.

Lord Shelburne began with declaring, that if the noble Duke had thought it neceſſary to apologize to the houſe for ſpeaking when there was not any queſtion before them, it undoubtedly was neceſſary for him to do the ſame. He could not however but riſe, if it were only to thank the noble duke for the very correct and very candid manner in which he had quoted his ſpeech of a few days ſince. The noble duke had done him ſtrict juſtice, and had given him all the credit he wiſhed from any man upon the face of the earth. All he wiſhed was to be tried by his actions and his conduct, and not by any notions adopted by this man or that man, broached to anſwer ſome purpoſe of the moment, without the leaſt regard to foundation or fact. He underſtood it had been elſewhere ſaid, that with reſpect to American independence, a converſion had lately been brought about, and that he had changed his opinion wholly on that ſubject. He would he declared, be happy to ſee the man that would tell him of any converſion, and to ſhew him where it was, and in what it conſiſted. He had uniformly held and maintained but one opinion, and the time would come, when thoſe eager and early declarations of readineſs to accede to American independency which had been made, would be proved to have done infinite miſchief both here and in America.

However people might reaſon upon the ſubject, the loſs of America would be felt to be a ſevere blow to his country, which he had ever predicted. He reminded their lordſhips of what had paſſed upon the ſubject when the late earl of Chatham ſpoke upon it, and when the noble Duke near him had brought in his bill, which he, ſaid, had never been rightly underſtood. On that day the only one on which there had ever appeared a ſhade of difference of opinion between him and the late earl of Chatham, he had publicly declared his ſentiments, and had argued neither directly with that noble earl, nor with the noble duke, but as the earl of Chatham often ſince told him, he had ſtood in the middle between the opinions of both. His lordſhip ſaid, he was not afraid to avow that he had ſtudiouſly endeavoured to avoid the granting of American independence; he had conſidered it as a meaſure fatal to this country, and when it ſhould from the neceſſity of the times be admitted, he ſhould thank God that the charge of it ſhould not lay upon his ſhoulders. His lordſhip declared, that when a late colleague of his reſigned, not one word was ſaid in the cabinet upon the queſtion of American independency, as if that was the cauſe of his reſignation, nor did he believe it was the cauſe. He lamented as ſincerely as the noble duke the loſs the country had ſuſtained in the death of the late marquis of Rockingham, of whoſe fitneſs to hold the higheſt office of government he had been ſo fully convinced, that he had taken great pains to procure him the appointment, when he might fairly ſay it was within his own reach.

With regard to the two perſons who had thought proper to go out of office, the late ſecretary of ſtate and the late chancellor of the exchequer, undoubtedly their loſs would be felt, inaſmuch as the great abilities of the one, and the unimpeached integrity and virtue of the other, rendered both of them perſons from whom aſſiſtance was to be expected. He did not, however, conſider them as going ont upon the ſame principle; the late chancellor of the exchequer having as he underſtood, no other motive than a love of retirement, and an averſion to public life. With regard to the motive that had actuated the other to take the ſtep which he had done, he knew of none but a deſire to get the whole government of the country into his own hands, contrary to the inclination, and againſt the wiſhes of his majeſty. With regard to his opinion, as to the crown's having the power of appointing to the different departments of government, he thanked God, it was well known, and that not on opinion taken up for the ſake of the moment, but an opinion avowed by him before he came into office.

The houſe would recollect a cant expreſſion he had formerly made uſe of, and they would recollect it for the only good purpoſe that cant expreſſion ought to be recollected, namely to bring back to their memory the ſort of reaſoning that accompanied it. Their lordſhip's would remember that on a former debate he had reprobated the idea of treating his majeſty like a king of the Mahrattas, a mere titular monarch, without power and without prerogative, governed by a Peſhaw, elected by his nobles for the purpoſe of keeping him in ſubjection. He had on that occaſion expreſsly declared, that he did not underſtand the king's being dictated to and ruled by a party, who having forced themſelves into power, inſiſted upon excluſively nominating from their own friends and adherents, to every office that ſhould become vacant. He was ſtill of that opinion, and upon that opinion he meant to build his future conduct, in ſpite of the ableſt party or ſtrongeſt faction that could be formed to oppoſe him. He was himſelf, and he had often avowed it, of no party whatever, and he wiſhed to try the experiment, and ſee whether a man acting ſtraight forward, and in a direct, explicit and unequivocal manner, purſuing ſuch meaſures as promiſed good to the country, would not be ſupported.

One thing he felt comfort from, and that was, he knew he was acting for an indulgent public; who he did not in the leaſt doubt would put a fair conſtruction upon his conduct, and judge of him as that conduct ſhewed he ought to be judged. Another thing he was bound in duty to mention, viz. that he ſerved a gracious ſovereign, who was as ready to come into, and as deſirous to countenance meaſures calculated to forward the intereſts, proſperity and happineſs of his ſubjects, as any one prince that ever ſat upon the throne. Conſcious, therefore, of the benignity of his ſovereign and of the indulgence and candour of the people, he was not to be affected by any abuſe or any attacks whatever. He obſerved that an attempt had been made to ſtigmatize him for having done, what he thought every way juſtifiable,——the granting an eventual proviſion to an honourable gentleman (col. Barre) whoſe friendſhip had made the happineſs of his life. If he had in his various and continued endeavours to ſerve the public, done any good, that good was to be attributed to the honourable gentleman in queſtion, who had conſtantly adviſed and urged him to take the part the public had ſo long witneſſed his taking. With regard to the eventual proviſion in queſtion, that was altogether the act and the propoſition of the late marquis of Rockingham, and he happened to have it in writing under his hand. He was himſelf, in fact the receiver rather than the granter, for it was an accommodation given for his diſpenſing with the pay-office. But what was it? an eventual proviſion for an honourable gentleman, who had been deprived of all his military employments, for the part he had taken for the public in parliament, for twenty years together; and who, had he continued in the army, would by this time have gained, and in all probability have been long in poſſeſſion of twice as much! When it was propoſed by lord Rockingham, his honourable friend declared, he had much rather go back to the army, or have ſomething in his own profeſſion; but he accepted it, that he might not ſeem in any degree to impede government. After all, his lordſhip declared, he was willing to take the whole reſponſibility of it upon himſelf. The public knew the fact, they knew his price; he did it openly and fairly, and did not, like others, recur to the low habits of looking about, and providing in a more covered way for his own relations, and for his own family. Having boldly defended the meaſure, his lordſhip again adverted to American independency, and reminded the houſe, that he had formerly uſed ſome marked expreſſions upon the ſubject. He had ſaid, The ſun of Great-Britain was ſet, when the independency of America was avowed. He had endeavoured to prevent that Sun from being wholly ſet, in order to light up another day, that this country might have another ſun, and another, and another, and another day yet to come.

His lordſhip declared himſelf an advocate for peace; peace, unfortunately he ſaid, was a matter which neceſſity called for, peace therefore muſt be obtained.—With regard to himſelf, from communications recently made to him while in his late office, as well as from what he had formerly known, America was not the leſs willing to treat with him upon the ſubject, on account of the doctrines he had ſo repeatedly maintained upon the ſubject of their independence; ſo far was he from ſhrinking from thoſe doctrines, that he had often wiſhed to be brought before congreſs to argue the point; if he had any talents as a public ſpeaker, he aſſured their lordſhips, he would have exerted them to lay thoſe doctrines down in a much ſtronger manner than he had ever done in that houſe, in hopes of bringing congreſs over to his opinion. He repeated his declaration, that he wiſhed not to have loſt the aſſiſtance of the late ſecretary of ſtate, and the late chancellor of exchequer, but he hoped with the eight who did remain in office with him, to be able to do the public ſome ſervice.—Much as peace was to be deſired, he ſaid he did not think there was the ſmalleſt occaſion to ſuffer France to dictate humiliating terms, or to let her conſider Great-Britain, as a country on which ſhe might ſet her foot, and trample out her exiſtence whenever ſhe pleaſed.

There was ſomething ſo advantageous in the ſituation of this iſland, and in a thouſand other circumſtances that gave him hopes, there was yet in our power the means of doing ourſelves juſtice, ſo far at leaſt as to prevent our ſubmitting to any other peace than ſuch as ſhould be perfectly ſafe and honourable. We had not forgot that we had been a great nation, we had ſtill a brave people, and there wanted nothing but good management of the reſources that remained, and a wiſe and vigorous exertion of our ſtrength to put us again on a reſpectable, a happy, and a proſperous footing. In the courſe of his ſpeech his lordſhip ſaid, he was not in habits that led him to much company or to be publicly known; he had been bred, however, in whig principles, a friend to loyalty and liberty; and as to his ideas of a wiſe and ſalutary ſyſtem of government, every principle of that nature he had learned from the late lord Chatham. His lordſhip alſo ſpoke with ſome contempt of the rage, the eagerneſs and the avidity, with which the treaſury was looked at, and declared he thought that reform was more neceſſary than ever, "becauſe, if thoſe who have been for years talking againſt corruption, and arguing for œconomy, when preſſed to the bone and truly tried, declare that government cannot be carried on without the treaſury, it pretty clearly evinces that an entire new ſyſtem ought to be eſtabliſhed, to the total deſtruction of all ſuch principles"

As ſoon as Lord Shelburne ſat down, the duke of Richmond roſe again, and ſaid, he muſt trouble their lordſhips with a few words upon one or two points, touched upon by the noble earl. His grace then took notice of ſomething that had fallen from lord Shelburne about a whig party (which we do not correctly recollect.) His grace defined his idea of whiggiſm to be a ſincere love for the conſtitution, as fixed upon the principles of the revolution; he ſaid he himſelf was a whig of that deſcription, but whenever a party arrogated to themſelves the abſolute dominion of their ſovereign, and inſiſted upon dictating every appointment, ſo as to leave the king no will of his own, he no longer conſidered that party as whigs. His grace alſo ſpoke again, reſpecting his ideas of American independence, and explained his meaning to be, that if the Americans choſe, and were willing to be governed by and be dependent upon this country, in that caſe, there certainly was no occaſion to avow American independence, becauſe their dependence was an act of their own conſent; on the contrary, if they refuſed to be governed by this empire, he contended, that it was unjuſt in the Britiſh government to lay claim to the dependence of America. He obſerved, that lord Shelburne was willing to grant American independence merely as a thing of neceſſity; he conſidered the granting it, as granting a claim founded in right and juſtice. His grace declared, he could not be content without ſaying thus much, for fear on the one hand that he ſhould be miſtaken as a friend to any thing like principles which lead to paſſive obedience and non reſiſtance; and for fear on the other that any man ſhould conceive he aſſented, in the moſt diſtant manner, to renewing the mad war with America.

Lord Shelburne roſe once more and ſaid, the noble duke would do him great injuſtice, if he imagined he in the moſt diſtant manner alluded to him, in what he had ſaid of a party dictating to the king, and ruling the crown; nothing was further from his thoughts; the noble duke, he aſſerted, by his clear definition of whiggiſm that day, had effectually proved himſelf a true whig, and he had proved himſelf a real friend to his country; by ſacrificing in ſome ſort, private habits to public principles. He had ſhewn that real whigs were friends to the conſtitution, as eſtabliſhed on the principles of the revolution, and that when they attempted to go beyond thoſe principles, and to make their ſovereign a ſlave, they were no longer to be regarded as whigs.

With regard to what the noble duke had ſaid on the ſubject of America, he was glad of that opportunity of declaring publicly, that he thought whoever attempted to carry on ſuch meaſures in America as ſhould render it neceſſary to draw the ſword again there, would act in ſuch a manner, that he ought, be the miniſter who it would, to be made highly reſponſible. Enough miſchief has been done already by the fatal ſyſtem of war in America; and he hoped never to ſee the day when that ſyſtem ſhou'd again be purſued. His lordſhip and the duke of Richmond both ſpoke to a great variety of points, that we have paſſed by, becauſe we did not clearly underſtand in what manner they applied to the general drift of their reſpective arguments, which we conceived to be on the part of lord Shelburne to defend his own conduct in accepting of the place of firſt lord of the treaſury, and to open his principles as a miniſter, and, on the part of the duke of Richmond to aſſign his reaſons for continuing in office, after his relation, Mr. Fox, had thought it became him to reſign.

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Wilmington, September 4, 1782.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, on the 20th ult. but ſince returned home to his mother, and went off again yeſterday, an Apprentice Lad, named CARSON DICKESON, 15 years of age, about 5 feet high, by trade a carpenter, has ſtrait light coloured hair, ſlim made, very talkative, and much given to laughing when in company; has a remarkable ſcar acroſs his throat, which was burnt when a child; had on and took with him when he went away, two half worn Ruſſia linen ſhirts, two pair old trowſers, a lead coloured coat, with the pockets inſide the ſkirts, a blue and white linſey jacket, and a white linen jacket with ſleeves, one pair buckſkin breeches worn one winter, a pair of fuſtian ditto, one pair of yarn and one pair of old thread ſtockings, a good pair neats leather ſhoes, with copper buckles in them, and a felt hat half worn, which he has got bound ſince he went off. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal between Philadelphia and Baltimore, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, or TEN DOLLARS if brought home, paid by OBADIAH DINGEE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. †

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TO BE LETT,

THAT large and well accuſtomed INN, in Cheſter, occupied for a number of years paſt by Valentine Weaver; there is a good garden and five acres of highly improved paſture to accommodate the premiſes. Poſſeſſion may be had in two weeks from this date. For terms, enquire of Mr. EDWARD VERNON, in Cheſter, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

June 10, 1782. DAVID JACKSON.